Claim 1. (Amended) A process for preparing an ink-jet recording material having a water-resistant support and at least one ink-receptive layer provided on the support by cutting to a sheet-state, which comprises cutting the ink-jet recording material wherein the water-resistant support is a polyolefin resin-coated paper support and at least one of the ink-receptive layers contains inorganic fine particles having an average primary particle size of 30 nm or less and a hydrophilic binder such that a longitudinal direction of the [sheet-state] ink-jet recording material is at a right angle to a flowing direction of the recording material at a time of coating the ink-receptive layer.

Claim 3. (Amended) The process for preparing an ink-jet recording material according to claim 1, wherein the polyolefin resin-coated paper support has a subbing layer having a solid content-coated amount of 10 to 500 mg/m^2.

Claim 4. (Amended) The process for preparing an ink-jet recording material according to claim 1, wherein the polyolefin resin-coated paper support has a subbing layer having a solid content-coated amount of 20 to 300 mg/m^2.

Claim 5. (Amended) The process for preparing an ink-jet recording material according to claim 1, wherein the polyolefin resin-coated paper support has a water content of 6% or more.

Claim 6. (Amended) The process for preparing an ink-jet recording material according to claim 1, wherein the polyolefin resin-coated paper support is a support

wherein both surfaces of a base paper are covered by a polyethylene resin layer, the polyethylene resin layer at the side on which an ink-receptive layer is provided comprises 90% by weight or more of a low density polyethylene resin having a density of 0.930 g/cm^3 or less based on the total resin, and the polyethylene resin layer at the side opposed to the above side comprises 30% by weight or more of a high density polyethylene resin having a density of 0.950 g/cm^3 or more based on the total resin.

Claim 7. (Amended) The process for preparing an ink-jet recording material according to claim 1, wherein the polyolefin resin-coated paper support is a support wherein both surfaces of a base paper are covered by a polyethylene resin layer, the polyethylene resin layer at the side on which an ink-receptive layer is provided comprises 90% by weight or more of a low density polyethylene resin having a density of 0.930 g/cm^3 or less based on the total resin, and the polyethylene resin layer at the side opposed to the above side comprises 50% by weight or more of a high density polyethylene resin having a density of 0.950 g/cm^3 or more based on the total resin.

Claim 8. (Amended) The process for preparing an ink-jet recording material according to claim 1, wherein the inorganic fine particles are contained in the ink-receptive layer in an amount of 50% by weight or more based on the total solid content of the ink-receptive layer.

Claim 9. (Amended) The process for preparing an ink-jet recording material according to claim 1, wherein the inorganic fine particles are contained in the ink-

receptive layer in an amount of 60% by weight or more based on the total solid content of the ink-receptive layer.

Claim 10. (Amended) The process for preparing an ink-jet recording material according to claim 1, wherein the ink-receptive layer contains the inorganic fine particles in an amount of 8 g/m^2 or more.

Claim 11. (Amended) The process for preparing an ink-jet recording material according to claim 1, wherein the ink-receptive layer contains the inorganic fine particles in an amount of 10 to 30 g/m^2.

Claim 12. (Amended) The process for preparing an ink-jet recording material according to claim 1, wherein the inorganic fine particles have an average secondary particle size of 50 to 300 nm.

Claim 13. (Amended) The process for preparing an ink-jet recording material according to claim 1, wherein the inorganic fine particles are at least one selected from the group consisting of fumed silica and alumina hydrate.

Claim 14. (Amended) The process for preparing an ink-jet recording material according to claim 1, wherein a weight ratio of the hydrophilic binder to the inorganic fine particles is 0.4 or less.

Claim 15. (Amended) The process for preparing an ink-jet recording material according to claim 1, wherein a weight ratio of the hydrophilic binder to the inorganic fine particles is 0.3 or less.

Claim 16. (Amended) The process for preparing an ink-jet recording material according to claim 1, wherein the ink-receptive layer contains a hardener of the hydrophilic binder.

Claim 17. (Amended) The process for preparing an ink-jet recording material according to claim 16, wherein the hardener is boric acid or a borate.

Claim 18. (Amended) The process for preparing an ink-jet recording material according to claim 1, wherein the hydrophilic binder is polyvinyl alcohol having an average polymerization degree of 2500 to 5000.

Claim 19. (Amended) The process for preparing an ink-jet recording material according to claim 1, wherein the ink-jet recording material has a length to a longitudinal direction of 300 mm or shorter.

Claim 20. (Amended) The process for preparing an ink-jet recording material according to claim 1, wherein the ink-jet recording material has a length to a longitudinal direction of 200 mm or shorter.